

The Sentiment in Kentucky.
At a large assemblage from all parts of Kentucky to celebrate the Fourth of July at Oldham, the following resolutions were offered by Lieut. Governor Jacob, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we equally protest against the rebellion which strikes at the unity of this great nation, and against the apostasy of the Administration, which violates recklessly its sacred pledges, to prosecute the war in the spirit of the constitution and only to crush the rebellion until now the President boldly and shamefully avows

Resolved, That we will wage an undying hostility to both these rebellions, one against the integrity of the Union, and the constitution, under whose beneficent workings we have all, and owe all, that we hold most dear.

earnest hearts the attempt of this Administration to break down free speech and free press, periling the liberty of the citizen for speaking against the acts of the Administration, when we conscientiously believe that those acts, if not arrested, will divide the nation and crush the liberties of the American people.

Resolved, That in the arrest of Colonel Woolford, we see exemplified the iniquitous workings of a corrupt and depraved Administration, striking at the root of liberty and free speech.

Resolved, That we appeal to our Governor to demand, in the name of the outraged people of Kentucky, his unconditional release, and the guarantee that no more

Resolved, That we appeal to the American people to notice this unjust war of an unjust administration against a loyal people; violating our rights of property, though guaranteed by the constitution, and by their most solemn but now broken promises, and violating the right of personal lib-

erty and of free speech, because Kentucky
ians will not submit to an utter and total
subversion of the constitution, and the
overthrow and trampling under foot of
American liberty by the servants of the
American people, and because we as a
people utterly refuse to aid the re-election
of a man who has been false to his most
solemn pledges, and who cracks his flimsy

Resolved. That, if in the earnest but legitimate effort to crush an unjust rebellion against the government of the people, slavery had incidentally perished, we would have said, "Let it perish, what care we

for that, or any species of property, when we give the lives and blood of our youth to defend the government." But when, in order to break down slavery, the constitution is violated, solemn oaths are broken, the war is prolonged, and we are ruthlessly robbed by corrupt minions of the Administration, we, the loyal people of Kentucky, loyal as the most loyal of the

breath in loyalty as an inspiration—we do most solemnly and earnestly protest. We protest in the name of a violated constitution—we protest in the name of violated pledges and broken vows—we protest in the name of American Liberty, which has been ruthlessly trodden under foot, we protest, as we have a right to protest, as a

We protest in the name of the Great God who rules Heaven and earth, and holds the destiny of nations in His hand—we protest in His name, against perjured and corrupt public servants who are untrue in this great national exigency.

THE TWO APPRENTICES.—Two boys were in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other 'didn't care.' One read and studied and got books that would help him understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home, reading. The other liked fun best. He went to the

books to have 'good times.' 'Come,' he often used to say to his shopmate, 'leave your old books; go with us.' 'What's the use in all this reading?' 'If I waste these golden moments,' was the answer, 'I shall lose what I can never, never make up.'

offer of two thousand dollars for the best plan for a Statehouse, to be built in one of the Eastern States. The studious boy saw the advertisement, and determined to try for it. After careful study he drew his plans, and sent them to the committee. I suppose he did not really expect to gain the prize; still there is nothing like trying.

It was not long before a committee of gentlemen arrived at the carpenter's shop, and asked if an architect by the name—mentioning the boy's name—lived there. 'No,' said the carpenter, 'no architect—I've got an apprentice by that name.' 'Let's see him,' said the committee. The young man was called, and sure enough

The committee then said he must put up the building; and the employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time and let him go.

team of everybody; while his fellow apprentice can hardly earn by his daily labor daily bread for himself and family.

Who loses a youth of improvement, loses the best beginning which a boy can make in life.

When shall we have Peace?

When the war is successful

side, the Lincoln organs tell us that there is no time to make peace, because the rebellion will be speedily subdued if we go on with the carnage. When the Confederates are successful, the same organs tell us that our national honor and dignity will not allow peace. The question is, when are we to have peace under these conflicting

AN ANT TRAP—As the season is at hand for those pests, the ant, housewives and other who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage:

Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which will leave the cells

quits open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are most troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is then only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out dead by tens of thousands. Put on more sugar, and set the trap for a new haul.

"THE FREEST AND BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—We understand that people who visit the State of Kentucky are searched at each landing place by Lincoln officials, to see if they have in their pockets a Democratic programme. What a country!

from them and burned. This is the liberty we enjoy under Lincoln's administration. This is the "freest and best Government on earth" that we have heard so much about. These proceedings are not condemned by the Lincoln press. Comment is needless.—*Cin. Enquirer*.